HARDER TERMS FOR SIAM.

SHE ACCEPTS THEM, HOWEVER

THE DEMAND OF FRANCE FOR SUPPLE-MENTARY GUARANTEES COM-PLIED WITH

CHANTABOON TO BE OCCUPIED TEMPORARILY AND THE SCOPE OF STAMESE MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS RESTRICTED-A NEUTRAL ZONE IN INDO. CHINA AGREED UPON.

Paris, Aug. 1.-The supplementary guarantee demanded by France from Siam, which include the temporary custody of the river and port of Chantaboon, and that Siam shall not estab-Heh military stations in certain named places near the Cambodian frontier or within a certain distance of the Mekong River, were contained in a note issued by M. Develle yesterday and made public to-day. The text of the note is as follows:

" Paris, July 31, 1893 "The delay of Siam in accepting the ultimatum presented by the French Minister-Resident at Bangkok has justified the Government of the Republic in imposing heavier conditions. Being desirous, however, to give further proof of the gentiments of moderation by which she has been constantly actuated. France will content herself, as an indispensable guarantee for the practical exeoccupying the river and port of Chantaboon until the complete evacuation of the posts established by the Siamese on the left bank of the Mekong River. Further, for the purpose of continuing the good relations happily re-established between France and Siam, and for preventing a conflict in the region of Lake Toulesap, Siam will undertake to maintain no military forces in Battambang and Siemreuf, and in the locality situated within a radius of twenty-five kilometres on the right bank of the Mekong River, starting Cambodian frontier, Siam will only maintain the police force necessary to preserve order. Moreover, Siam will not maintain war- granted two hours in which to surrender to the ships or armed boats on the waters of the great lake or the Mekong River."

Prince Vadhana, the Siamese Minister to France, called at the Foreign Office to-day and informed M. Develle that Siam was prepared to give the supplementary guarantees required by France for strict fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum, pending a final settlement of the questions inwolved.

It is understood that the French will occupy the river and port of Chantaboon, 175 miles to the southeast of Bangkok, on the Gulf of Siam, until a complete evacuation of the Siamese military posts on the left bank of the Mekong River is made. The blockade is still in force.

A council of the Ministry was held at the Palace of the Klysee to-day. M. Develle announced that Prince Vadhana had signified his Government's willingness to concede the supplementary guarantees demanded by France. M. Dovelle also said that his interview yesterday with Lord Dufferin was based on the negotiations which took place in 1889 between France and Great Britain, which recognized the principle of a butter State between the French and the British possessions in the East. The question of a neutral zone, M. Develle added, had been reserved for future consideration.

A semi-official note says: "The various interviews between M. Develle and Lord Dufferin in the last few days referred exclusively to the Upper Mekong question, which has been pending between France and Great Britain for years, and which was brought into prominence by the Franco-Siamese conflict. All decisions in the matter were postponed until Siam unreservedly accepted the French ultimatum. Acceptance having been made, France has not hesitated to adhere to the principle of a neutral zone, to be established by means of mutual | tration. sacrifices between the possessions of the two for a future delimitation of the zone is reserve

date. Advices received here from Bangkok show that no understanding has been reached in regard to the delimitation of the territory claimed by the French, or at least that no knowledge to that effect has reached the Siamese capital. Neither is it known at Bangkok that the blockade is to be at once raised. On the contrary, the dispatches from Bangkok fully support the reports current last night that much uneasiness as to the final outcome of the trouble is felt there, and that the anxiety is increasing daily. It is feared that an attack will soon be made upon Bangkok, unless the French Government sends orders to Vice-Admiral Humann not to attack the city.

London, Aug. 1.-In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Forbign Affairs, read the text of the first ultimatum and of the supplementary ultimatum sent by Prance to Siam and accepted by the latter coun-He added: "We have signed an agreement

in Paris establishing a neutral zone in Indo-China." In the House of Commons George N. Curzon (Conservative), Member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to obtain information from the Government ever since the Siamese troubles began, asked Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, what the geographi al effect would be if the full terms of the French ultimatum

Sere accepted by the Siamese Government. Sir Edward replied that the limitation of the Sones of British and French influence had not yet

the truth of the reports that Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron in Siamese wa-

ters, had ordered British gunboats to withdraw from the limits of the blockade. Sir Edward said that the reports had no founda-

tion so far as the Government was aware. A dispatch from Paris to the United Press states that Lord Dufferin and M. Develie at their interview yesterday merely amplified the papers that had already been prepared for signature. Inquiry at the Foreign Office cheits the information that the discussion was confined to a rough draft of a convention for the delimitation of the frontiers of the territory to be handed over to the French by the Sinmese, and the formation of a baffer country between the French and British possessions.

A dispatch to "The Times" from Bangkok, says that the negotiations have assumed a secret char-

A dispatch to "The Times" from Bangkok, says that the negotiations have assumed a secret charter and that absolutely nothing can be learned by the public. If no divergent action is taken by the French fleet, it is expected that the details bill scon be manicably settled.

A dispatch from Paris to "The Daily News" A dispatch from Paris to "The Daily News" asys: "There are signs that the Government is bending somewhat before the blast that is blowing from the boulevards. It is now explained that France has not actually accepted Siam's submission to the full demands of the French ultimatum. The submission was only put on record when it was received from Prince Vadhana, the Siamese Minister to France, and nothing final will be done until M. Lemyre de Villiers, the French Plenipotentiary, who is now on his way to Siam, has becomplished his mission to Bangkok. His intractions, as Siam's submission to the terms of the ultimatum was expected, were to exact material parantees against a renewal of the Siamese at limitum was expected, were to exact material marantees against a renewal of the Siamese attacks upon the French, and to ask for special dyantszes on behalf of the French in which the manelal world is understood to be interested."

The News' makes a special feature of the Bangkok dispatch to the Central News, which was to America last evening by the London representative of the United Press. This dispatch referred to the uneasiness there, the arrival of more

ared to the uneasiness there, the arrival of more bench gunboats, the issue of a second blockade office and other unfavorable features of the situa-

dard" this morning again affirms, and creater length than yesterday, that owing to be presentations made to M. Develle by Lord crin, the question of a neutral zone between

the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Shan States has been settled satisfactorily, and that it has been agreed that the French blo-kade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately. Reports of sindlar character appear to-day in "The Times" and "The Post."

Bangkok, Aug. 1.—English and German gun-boats entered the Menam River to-day. They pro-ceeded up the river and came to anchor off this

AN AMERICAN ELECTRIC ROAD IN BANGKOK.

Washington, Aug. 1.-in connection with question of danger to American interests in Siam should the threatening state of affairs there continue, the United States Vice-Consul at Bangkok reports to the State Department that an electric street-car line three miles long has been put into successful operation in that city by the aid of American enterprise. The plant was put up by the Short Electric Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, been the engineer in charge of the work. This is the first electric street-car line in the ex-Its success is such that the retreme Orient ceipts of the line have already increased 30 per cent, and the management contemplates building an extension.

CIVIL WAR IN ARGENTINA.

MANY TOWNS CAPTURED BY THE IN-SURGENTS.

LITTLE BLOOD SHED AS YET, BUT A BATTLE. THOUGHT TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT LA PLATA-OBJECTS OF THE RADICALS

London, Aug. 1 .- A dispatch received here today from Buenos Ayres states that the revolution in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, San Luis and Santa Fe continues. Contrary to expectations, the insurgents have taken most of the towns in the provinces named with little bloodshed. Much anxiety is felt as to the result of a conflict that has taken place at La Plata. General Costas was in command of the garrison of 2,000 men at that

place, and the troops were well armed. The insurgents who attacked the town numbered about The Senate did not sit to-day. The city of Santa Fe is besieged and the insurgents have

Governor. It is reported that many insurgents have been captured at La Plata. The A.gentine Minister in London has communicated to the press the following dispatch from the Government at Buenos Ayres, dated

The revolutionary movements in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe and San Luis are entirely local. No voice of disloyalty against the National authorities has been raised in those provinces or in any part of the Republic where peace prevails. The National authorities are awaiting the sanction of Congress to bring their powerful and efficacions influence to bear to establish peace and constitutional order.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 1.-The Radicals, who are at the head of the revolutionary movement now in progress in this and other provinces, declare that their object is to effect as complete a revolution as that which occurred in 1890, and to destroy the surviving elements of the regime of ex-President Celman in the local administration here and in South E.

The alarming condition of affairs in the Argen-Republic unfortunately confirms the opinion repeatedly expressed here since the revolution of July, 1890, at Buenos Ayres, to the effect that the country could not be benefited by that revolution so long as the "surviving elements of the regime of ex-President Celman" were not destroyed. The dispatches state that the destruction of these ele-ments is the watchword of the Radicals who are at the head of the revolutionary movement now in progress in several States of the Republic.

When the corrupt Administration of Juarez Celnan was overthrown in 1890 it was explained here that it was a grievous blunder to replace it by that of Pellegrini, who, as Vice-President under man, had been the real ruler of the country and directly responsible for the latter's maladminis-It was hoped that Pellegrini would be succeeded in the Presidency in June, 1862, by Gen-Powers in the regions of the Upper Mekong. The eral Bartolomeo Mitre, who represented national, not party, interests, and whose great popularity would have helped him in conciliating the diverse political factions and the jeriousies of the several But General Mitre declined to be a candidate, and thus compelled General Roca, another representative and popular Argentine leader, to withdraw his own candidacy also. It was agreed that the President should be chosen from among men not connected with active politics, and the venerable Saenz.

dent should be chosen from among men not connected with active politics, and the venerable Saenz Pena was elected. He was an honest man, a great jurist, and universally respected. But he lacked energy; and he has not dared, during his first year in the Presidential chair, to purify the Administration, and relieve it from the officials and methods employed by Juarez Celman and Pellegrini. The people were dissatisfied, and several States are now in insurrection, either against their own Governors or the Federal power.

This is a much more critical condition of affairs than that in Brazil, where the province of Rio Grande do Sul has alone maintained a revolution any movement, now almost completely suppressed, and about which dispatches have made such unwarranted noise. President Saenz Pena is so timility that in his annual message in May last to the Chamber he did not dare to advise any plan toward the reconstruction of the financial status of the Republic, which had been ruined by his two predecessors in the Presidency, Still, the prospects of the Argentine Republic are not so dark as they were a year axo. The total value of imports and exports for 1852 was \$33,00,000 in excess of those of 1851, and the revenue from taxation has increased 50 per cent. The figures quoted in the message show how great the natural resources of the Argentine Republic are, and how successfully they could be developed if political factions were held in check by the Federal Government.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

DEPECTS OBSERVED IN GUNBOATS AND THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

London, Aug. 1.—The mimic warfare between the red and blue fleets of the British Navy is being carried on in the Irish Sea. Combats between sections of the fleets are of daily occurrence, but nothing specially noteworthy has happened.

A reporter of "The Standard," who is on board Royal Sovereign, flagship of the Channel Squadron, says that the manoeuvres are clearly show-ing that the present types of gunboats are virtually seless as torpedo-boat catchers or scouts. They ust be made faster and be provided with a more efficient signal staff. Their signal officers are absolutely unable to take a semaphore signal correctly. In fact, there is great deficiency in the signal staff all around. On the other hand, the reporter highly praises the second-class cruisers taking part in the manoeuvres.

THE CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

THE TRUTH BECOMING FNOWN, IN SPITE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS.

London, Aug. 1.-The Rome correspondent of the

United Press writes as follows: The Government still suppress telegrams concerning the cholera in Naples. Their action is no longer successful. The truth is known, despite municipal co-operation in denying the facts. It is municipal co-operation in denying the matter impossible to give the exact figures. Probably the situation is far worse than has been reported, especially in view of the notoriously unsanitary condition of the city."

Naples newspapers make no mention of the prevalence of cholera in that city.

OVERCROWDING IN THE COMMONS.

London, Aug. 1.-In the House of Commons today Howard Vincent (Conservative), member for the Central Division of Sheffield, asked if the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings had considered the bearing of the recent scenes in the House on the overcrowded benches. It was impos-sible, Mr. Vincent said, for members to find accommodations among their own party, and he desired to be informed if plans were being prepared to remedy the evil.

G. Shaw Lefevre, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, said in re-Majesty's works and Public Bulldings, said in re-ply that he refused to associate the disorders with the accommodations. The House usually was not crowded. At the same time, if the members so de-sired, the Government would appoint a committee on enlarging the area of the House,

OR MANSLAUGHTER."

SUPPLY THE WANTS OF A DARING NAVI-

GATOR-SAVED BY A LIFE-LINE. It was financial depression which drove Cap-

good ship Verejean, by whom he was enter-tained a few days ago, "the banks are failing. WELCOMING WORDS-IGNATION DONNELLY "You see," he explained to the master of the money is hard to get, and there hain't no chance for a man to make an honest livin' nohow, So I am goin' to get fame and then make money on

Captain Gardner is from Shelburne, Nova Scotia, and when sighted by the ship Verejean be was trying to make his way across to Holland in the 15-foot dory Flying Dutchman. At 6 a. m. on July 19, about 800 miles from the American coast, the lookout on the British ship Verejean from London, bound for New-York, saw a little boat bobbing up and down. She was flying an ensign union down, and was making for the ship, Captain Crowley thought that a shipwrecked crew was on board the frail little craft, and he ordered the ship to be hove to and waited until the dory

ne nlongside. The man in the boat was Captain Gardner. He climbed abourd the ship by means of the roje ladder. He was so lame and cramped that be could hardly walk. He told Captain Crowley that he would like to have some ballast, water, oil, tobacco and a bar of soap. He explained that he was crossing the Atlantic in a dory, and that incidentally he had lost the rudder of his dory, his oil-skin coat, his spare clothes and his dog.

Now," said Captain Crowley yesterday, ways like to help a man in distress, but I don't think that it is the proper thing for a big ship to heave to and lose valuable time to take care of cranks. Well, sir, he was a queer 'un. Great yarns he spun to the forecastle. He said that he had been capsized in a storm, and that he was pitched out of the dory. He had a life-line about his waist, and he hadn't gone far before he brought up with jerk. Then he said he swam back toward the heat, caught hold of the rudder and tried to crawl on board. The rudder came off in his hands and floated away. He got back in the dory someho and steered with an oar. When he came on board the ship his arms were lame and sore from trying that dory in the wind with a single The ship's carpenter made a new rudder for him, sternpost, tiller and all. He said that his coaloil stove had upset, and that the burning oil had run all over his bag of clothing. He was oblized to throw a lot of the burning stuff overboard to save his boat. I gave him a new suit of clothes and an oilhad not had a real wash for a long time although he had been soaked by the waves for a month. After he had a bath and put on some dry clothes he felt pretty comfortable. He sat in my cabin and wrote a letter to a Mr. Bowers in Shel-burns, and another to his wife in Amsterdam. I guess he lost his stamp box, and he didn't say any-ther distributions.

thing about paying the posture.

"See here," said I, 'you'd better let that boat of yours drift and go to New-York with me."

"Not much," said he. I'm troiling for fame just now, Stay me with flagons and feed me with

into his doty.

"Fame or mandauchter," were the last words
we beard him say. He was on beard for two
hours. Ship hove to for two hours for his benefit,"
The man who wants either "fame or manslaughter" started across the ocean a month ago. He
was sighted a short time ago by the Norwegian
bark Noach VI, which assisted him.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT ROBBED.

AN EMPLOYE IN NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO HAVE STOLEN \$16,000 FROM HIM.

An attachment has been obtained in this city for who has charge of his tile factory at Biltmore, N. C., for \$10,000, which it is alleged Wheeler has embezzled. The attachment was obtained by James is general superintendent for Mr. Vanderbilt there, total amount of the alleged defalcation was said to

a balance of \$10,000 is sucd for.

Appended to the complaint is a telegram dated Charles McNames, which reads as follows: "Levy attachment on funds of O. B. Wheeler, ir., in Park funds embezzled to amount of \$19,000. Do not let even paid checks be returned, but if possible learn fully about his recent transactions. Keep out of newspapers at all events and move rapidly."

"Saturday, July 29, 1833.

"Dear James: O. B. Wheeler, ir. against whom I wired you to get attachment, has been stealing from G. W. V. for three years by writing fictitious names on the payroll and obtaining envelopes pay for the fictitious persons. I have got partial restitution and have him under arrest, and am nopeful of securing greater restitution. He has bank account at National Park Bank, and if we effect any settlement it will be upon a ransacking of this bank account. I will compel him to wire the bank and also to write them to let you examine the account. I want to know both sides of the account from its beginning in March, 1890, I want to know how his deposits were made, in what shape, to whom the money has gone, and more particularly where the money has gone recently. I am convinced he has the money stowed away, and I purpose following it, every cent of it, until I am convinced that I have secured all I can by any means secure, I will also compel him to sign a check for any balance he may have. sign a check for any salance he may have. I want particularly to follow the money he has had in the bank, because I fancy he drew it out before your attachment was levied. I want secrecy for my own sake, because I shall hate to have it known he could steal under my very eyes, but I am on the warpath and must know all. In case I wire you to go to the bank, get thorough information and wire me when you have got it, telling what the balance is and any other important facts, es-pecially concerning recent transactions, and write

be known. Only state enough to secure things."

Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney served the attachment National Park Bank. He said he knew nothing further about it than that the bank officers promised to send a certificate of Wheeler's account

THE TROLLEY COST HIM HIS ARM

A FARMER RUN OVER BY A CAR NEAR FLATBUSH Patrick Callahan, thirty-six years old, a wellamputated at the Flatbush Hospital yesterday. Callahan was a passenger on the trolley car No. 1,245, going to Flatbush, in charge of the conductor, Daniel Gaiston, late on Monday night. At the town line between Flatbush and Flatlands he refused to pay the extra fare demanded, and says that the conductor pushed him off the car. This Gaiston denies. When Callahan struck the ground he recled backward and feel under the rear wheel of the

Gettysburg, Penn., Aug. 1 (Special).—The directors of the Lutheran Seminary this afternoon elected the Rev. Dr. T. C. Billieimer to be professor of German and Hebrew in that institution, as the successor of the anti-ritual wing of the General synot. He served churches in Watsontown, Shippensburg and putsburg, and since 1877 has been a pastor in Read-ing. He has made Hebrew a specialty, and is re-garded as the best man in his church for the place.

KEPT A BIG SHIP WAITING. | ALL SORTS OF SILVER MEN.

CAPTAIN GARDNER SAILING FOR "FAME THEY ASSEMBLE IN CHICAGO.

FIRST CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BI-METALLIC LEAGUE:

THE "GOLDBUGS" ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

CALLS FOR A VOTE ON THE QUESTION

OF JOHN SHERMAN'S HONESTY-ALLEN W. THURMAN MADE

CHAIRMAN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The first session of the r Convention was opened this morning in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, proceedings were not begun with prayer. Mayor Harrison sat upon the platform, the pulpit, with a large copy of the Bible upon it, having been wheeled to the rear. General A. J. Warner, of

Ohio, called the assemblage to order. It was an interesting assemblage to look upon The delegates represented many types of a single class. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, sat for a while upon the platform. His tawny hair and flowing beard of twenty years ago having turned to pure white, formed a pleasing frame to a rose colored face and brow. There were 810 delegates, and the step from the polish of Senator Stewart to the leather dress worn by a delegate from California was marked by many eccentricities of individual physique and costume. A centre of attraction was Governor Waite, of Colorado, he who would wade through blood up to his horsest bridles in defence of silver production. body would think him capable of such a thing, for he is one of the most patriarchal-looking indi-

General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, made himself conspicuous before the proceedings opened by shorting, as chairman of his State delegation, which occupied the centre of the church, a call that all the members of the delegation should come unto him. Ignatius Donnelly was in the Minnesota group, James R. Doolittle was with his Wisconsin brethren, and conspicuous in the Coloall the powers of a high-class church organ. Captain Jack Crawford, of New-Mexico, with his long, flowing bair, narrow forehead, little eyes and small head, and a broad-brimmed sombrero hat, was a delegate scated among the New-Mexi-Modest in demeanor and pleasing in appearance was T. M. Patterson, formerly a delegate in Congress from Colorado.

MAYOR HARRISON'S WORDS.

General Warner on opening the convention gave way to Carter H. Harrison to address the convention in his capacity as Mayor and to extend a weland performed his function courageously, even charming bits of humor in his most serious but fascinating style. The temperature was warm in, the church, and when he began travelling back 3,500 years to prove that gold and silver were twin metals, everybody by justinet wip-d his fore-He turned his attention then to the subject of lunaties, prefacing his remarks reference to the tangible fact that he has himself sometimes been called a lana-Then he went back to Alexander and the Macedonians to illustrate that it was lumities that carved out the destinies of the world. As he came down through the shadowy vales of history he paid his tribute to the Founder of his brother Charles, who lives at Biltmore and to Napoleon I, the conqueror; to Franklin, the HE HIT THE POLICEMAN WITH A BRICK. discoverer of electricity, and to Morse, who developed that power by his appear es. Then he looked hard in the direction of Governor Waite, States against the predominance of Buenos Ayres. payroll and taking envelopes with pay for these looked hard in the direction of Governor Waite, But General Mitre declined to be a candidate, and and converting the money to his own use. The of Colorado, and General Weaver, of Iowa, grit his teeth as if to keep back an involuntary ex- nessy was knocked down and hurt seriously as he be \$16,000, but Wheeler made partial restitution, and plosion of prophecy, and finally declared that all was taking a prisoner to the station in Madison-

of the United States, what the people wanted.

rather, of the convention, suggested a sort of "go-as-you-please" programme. General Warner had evidently expected to be elected formally temporary chairman, and, as president of the Bametallic League, had prepared a manuscript speech. He saw that if he was to get it off at all, he must get it off at once, so he called Judge Miller, of Illinois, to preside, and then read his address. But General Warner has been so conspicuously before the country as a silver advote that every one interested in the subject is familiar with his views as expressed to-day. His language became a little fier e sometimes, but anybody who knows General Warner knows that he is a harmless, genial, aimable man, who would the ensign was broken from the stern, and the hesitate a long while before wading in blood up some pennant presented by the citizens of New-York to his horses' bridles on the silver question, not withstanding the fact that he displayed much bravery during the War of the Rebellion.

It was apparent that the convention was too big for the quarters provided for it, and shortly after 12 o'clock, when everybody was suffociting, people were crowding down the sistes almost to the pulpit platform, and delegates were standing on their feet to catch a monthful of fresh air, it was decided to take a recess, and a committee was appointed to select a larger hall. The hour for reassembling was fixed at 2:30 o'clock, and in front of the Methodist church at that hour appeared a piacard to the quarters are now ready for both men and officers. effect that the convention would assemble in

The morning session had been marked only by the speeches mentioned and the appointment of a committee on credentials, one on order of business and one on resolutions.

When the convention reassembled in Central Music Hall the floor was occupied by delegates and the galleries by spectators. THE FUN REGINS.

Now came the fun. General Warner was still temporary chairman. Judge Simms, of Colorado, made the report for the Committee on Credentials, but delegates did not seem to care for order of busines. They wanted to hear talk. Some one from Wisconsin made call for Governor Waite, of Colorado, and this threw the house into wild excitement. Finally Governor Weite arose amid great applause and declared that if he spoke at all it would not be antil the convention was thoroughly organized in proceeding in a regular way. Then the co. siion got down to work, and

ITALIANS OUT FOR BLOOD.

FATHER AND SON STAB A MAN AC E RUNS AWAY.

POLICE AND FIREMEN ATTACKED BY AN ELIZA BETH-ST, MOB-THE PROMPT ARRIVAL OF

THE RESERVES SAVES THE LIVES

OF THE OFFICERS.

Policeman Thomas O'Brien, of the Mercer-st. station, ran into a regular old-time Italian vendetta at Bleecker-st, and South Fifth-ave. Monday night. Two Italians, father and stilettoes, were chasing another Italian and doing their best to stab him. They had succeeded pretty well when the officer arrived, for the man were chasing was bleeding from several wounds, none of which were serious

O'lirien arrested all three, and at the station house the apparent aggressors gave the names of Benzonie Dominico, forty-four years old, and his son Nicoli, fourteen years old, of No. 222 Sullivan-st. They had attempted to throw away their knives when arrested, but O'Brien was too quick, and brought the two weapons to the station in his pocket.

The third man was John Razoul, twenty-six years old, of No. 202 Thompson-st. He explained that and he had been playing a game of cards, when a dispute arose and the Dominicos, father and son, pitched into him and chased him all the way from Thompson-st, to the place of ar-Benzonie made a countercharge of assault against Razoul and all three were locked up, the Dominicos on charges of felony in carrying stilettoes and assault, and Razoul on the charge of

O'Brien arraigned his prisoners in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and the Dominicos were held for trial in default of \$1,000 ball, and Razoul was discharged.

There was a small-sized riot in Elizabeth-st., between Houston and Prince sts., late yesterday afternoon, and two policemen were handled roughly by a crowd of angry Italians. The officers might have been killed had not a number of firemen and other men assisted them in the fight before reserves could be called from the police station in Mulberry-st. A few minutes before 6 p. m. two trucks met in the street and the wheels became locked. One driver was a black-bearded Italian, known as Salvator, who was drunk and ugly. It was said that he drove his truck deliberately against the other truck, on which were Charles Smithline and Joseph Davey, employes of the Union Calcium Light Company, at No. 119 Crosby-st. Then he struck Davey over the shoulders with a Davey appealed to Policeman Patrick rado delegation was ex-Congressman G. G. (Simms, Mullen, of the Mulberry-st, squad, who was near at whose voice resembles, in its fluctuating qualities, hand, and Mullen arrested Salvator. The prisoner resisted and began the fight. Several Italians from the tenement-houses in the street promptly attacked the policeman. They also knocked down Davey and Smithline and beat them. The crowd of Italians increased rapidly to a howling mob-

Policeman Patrick Callahan saw the crowd as he on his way to the police station, in plain lothes, and he went to the assistance of Mullen. He was beaten and bitten on the arm by some of the Italians, Mullen had not drawn either his billy or his revolver, but was holding fast to

Salvator. Several firemen from the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, in Elizabeth-st., ran into come to the delegates. Mr. Harrison looked well the crowd to aid the policemen, just in time to prevent a murder. They protected Mullen from one vent a murder. They protected Mullen from one Italian who was swinging a large iron bar, and they got between Callahan and a furious Italian who had drawn a knife. Foreman Cruger, of the iremen, sent to the police station in Mulberry-st. for Assistance. Captain Creeden was at the station and he sent lifteen policemen on the run to Elizabeth-st. Nobody had been hurt seriously when the reserves arrived, but the street was thronged by excited Italians. The reserves had difficulty in claring a space about Mullen and Callahan, who still had Salvator in custody. A few of the Italians who had taken an active part in the fight were pointed out, and two of them were arrested. The new prisoners were Antonio Graffe, of No. 228 Elizabeth-st., and Michael Maridi, of No. 230 Mulberry-st.

prisoners were being led to the police sta-crowd of young Irishmen in the street "Hang 'em!" There was no more viohowever, the police station Salvator refused to tell time about almself. He soon fell into a en sleep in his cell. After 6 p. m. a number licemen were in Elizabeth-st. searching for rioters, but the crowd was so dense there that a not possible to distinguish the Italians who sen among the assailants of the policemen.

Early yesterday afternoon Policeman John Henthese great men and many others had in their time been characterized as hundles.

After a brief historical treatment of the ciliar way robbery. Mrs. Mary Johnson, of No. 39 Jef-After a brief historical treatment of the silver ferson-st., had been to a liquor-store to get change question the Mayor announced that he had no for a \$10 bill, and was on her way home when advice to give, though he cautioned the con-vertion in the direction of calmness, and urged her hand and ran. The thief was caught by Henthem not to "go wiki." His conclusion was nessy after a short chase. Several young ruffians that they should formulate some plan of their own, and then tell Grover Cleveland, President toward the police station. John McConnell, one of McCabe's companions, picked up a brick and When the Mayor took his seat there were loud tried to knock the policeman down with it. hit Hennessy on the right side of the head. The when the Mayor calls for Mr. Patterson, of Cabrado, who responded, taking a place on the platform and speaking caimly and temperately throughout. His address was a simple plea for the chief industry of his own State, and it was evident that his patriotic instincts found their inspiration within the boundaries of the Rocky Mountains.

GENERAL WARNER'S LITTLE RUSE.

THE NEW-YORK IN COMMISSION.

CAPTAIN PHILLIP TAKES COMMAND-OTHER NAVAL NOTES OF INTEREST.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.-The United States cruiser New York, which is now receiving her finishing touches ramps' shippard, went into commission at noon lay. The ceremonies were brief and simple. Just struck eight bells, Captain John W. Phillip, from the quarterdeck of the ship, read his orders as he officers and crew. All the officers and about 100 enlisted men were on deck, and a guard of forty marines was present 'rom the crulser Atlanta. Then was unfurled from the masthead. As the bugle sounded "to the colors," a sainte of twenty-one gun by the Cramps' battery on Petty's Island.

Captain Phillip expects about 250 more sallers from the receiving ship in the Brooklyn Navy Yard by to morrow. He will ask permission to enlist men himof a Seard the New-York. The cruber will remain at Cramps' about a mouth, during which time the barbettes and turrets will be completed and the ship thoroughly fitted up. Although the Cramps' work men will finish the work, Captain Phillip will command the vessel, the same as though she were on a station The men will be on duty abourd ship and will not be allowed to leave the vessel without permission.

The big eight inch gans were placed in position today. Captain Phillip has no idea yet where he will

Washington, Aug. 1.—Admiral Stanton, the new commander of the South Atlantic Station, raised his flag on the Newark (his flagship) at the Norfolk Navy Yard to day. He will leave for his new station about september 1.
Dispatches were received at the Eureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to-day giving the following movements of vessels: The Monterey sailed from South Bend, Washington, for Monterey, Cal.; the Alliance left Panama for Corinto; the Sun France see and the Mantonomoli left Boston for Gardiner's Bay for target practice, and the Yorktown, for Barbados.

SEIZED WHISKEY TAKEN TO THE COUNTY JAIL. Charleston, Aug. 1 (Special).-After a cessation of afresh. To-day ove of the State's sples seized a barrel of corn whiskey which had been lying at the South Carolina Ballroad station for six or eight weeks. It was marked "Diamond B," but had no further consignee on the head. It came from Statesville

FOR LARGER CIRCULATION.

NATIONAL BANKS ACTING.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS MAY SELL GOVERN MENT BONDS TO THEM.

FULLY EIGHT MILLIONS OF GOLD COMING PROM

ALROAD AND MORE IN SIGHT-WALL STREET IN A MORE COMPORTABLE MOOD-STOCKS GO UPWARD-FEATURES

OF THE SITUATION.

The low price at which Government bonds are now selling has led a number of National banks in this city to take action looking toward a substantial increase in the amount of their circulation. It is estimated that within the next few weeks the currency supply of New-York City alone will gain \$8,000,000 or \$12,000,000 in this manner, and as National banks in other parts of the country are said to be contemplating similar action, it is more than probable that a considerable expansion of the ready money supply will follow as a direct result of the recent forced liquidation of Government securities by the savings banks and other holders. In fact, the movement in that direction has already reached good proportions. The total amount of National bank n

outstanding on July 31 was \$183,655,920, show-

ing an increase of \$5,041,385 for the month.

Of the New-York banks which are preparing to take advantage of the present opportunity to make new issues of notes, several have already placed their orders with the Controller of the Currency, and some have bought part of their The Fourth National will take out \$2, 000,000, the Gallatin National \$700,000 or \$800,-000, the Bank of New-York at least \$300,000, and the rest will probably be distributed among the First National, the Merchants' National, the American Exchange National, the National Park and several other of the more heavily capitalized institutions. The order for the engraving of the \$2,000,000 which the Fourth National will issue was given about a week ago. Other orders have been sent to Washington since then, three of \$900,000 each reaching there yesterday, and more probably will go to-day. Ordinarilly it takes a month or six weeks for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to deliver new bills, but the Treasury Department, in view of the gravity of the present. situation, is expected to make special efforts to expedite all orders for circulation, so that the needed relief may be furnished as soon as possible. WHERE MOST OF THE BONDS WILL BE OBTAINED.

The National banks expect to get the bonds they need for security largely from the savings banks. The latter are understood to be anxious in spite of the fact that the time rule has been put into force to increase their currency supply. They are required by law to invest at least 90 per cent of their deposits in certain prescribed not in times of financial quiet need all of the remaining 10 per cent for current use, and their investments often run as high as 95 or 96 per cent of the deposits. That was the case when the present stringency began. The steady drain of the last few weeks has now so depleted their cash reserve that, in order to make themselve perfectly safe and to satisfy their depositors that all the money needed is held in hand, they are willing to dispose of \$19,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of Government bonds. Negotiations have, therefore been started, and are now under way, by which the National banks hope to be able to secure this block of bonds at a figure fair to both.

At this price the National banks figure that they cent. Thus they could afford to buy the bonds at the market price and the savings banks would realize more from the sale than they could hope to get if the National banks should buy their bonds elsewhere. For if that should be done the savings banks would be forced to dispose of their holdings in the open market, which is wly limited and prices might far below their present level. The 1:4 savings banks of the State, according to the last report, held \$109,375,460 in United States bonds, mostly 4s. There are twenty-five savings banks in this city, and a large number in Brooklyn; so it is probable that not less than \$75,000,000 of bonds ere held right here in the metropolitan district. The savings banks acquired these bonds at prices ranging all the way from below par to 130, at which some purchases were made in 1888. In case the savings banks decide not to sell, there is still a wide market left for the National banks to buy in owing to the forced liquidation

United States 4s are now quoted at 108a109.

of failed banks all over the country. A CIRCULAR SENT TO NATIONAL BANKS. Harvey Fisk & Sons, who make a specialty of Government bonds, yesterday issued a circular to National bank officers, in which they called at-

tention to the present situation as follows: The entital of the combined National banks is about sess,000,000, entitling the banks to issue circulating notes to to say \$617,000,000. The total circulation now out-standing, bas d on United States bonds, is about \$162,-00,000. Here is room for an increase of over \$400,000, 000, provided the bonds can be secured for deposit. Owing to the exceptional times, large amounts of bonds can be obtained at reasonable prices, on account of sales which are being made from day to day by savings banks and others who have held Governments as a reserve and now need to utilize such reserve. At present prices the National banks can realize on the money invested in taking out circulation a profit of about 13 per cent per annum. besid's furnishing the currency to supply the unusual

meds of the hour.

If, when the present scare and strain is over, the currency becomes redundant the circulation can be retired and the bonds resold at a handsome profit to the very in-stitutions which are now forced sellers. Thus the banks can perform a service by increasing circulation, receive a reward in the shape of large profits and demonstrate to the public that a properly secured bank currency is the best which a country can have, because it expands when needed and contracts when it is not needed, instead of, in the latter case, remaining in circulation to induce foolish speculation, which hastens and inten-files panies

THE FEELING IN WALL STREET.

There was a decidedly better feeling in Wall Street yesterday than has been manifested for many days. Conservative observers, with a considerable show of agreement, declared that they could at last find some grounds for hope that the worst of the present financial stress had been seen, In response to the general sentiment the stock market opened buoyantly. Prices almost invariably showed advances from Monday's close, and in many cases the first quotations were from 1 per cent to 3 per cent up. It was not until news of the big failures on the Chi-ago Board of Trade was received that the upward tendency was effectively checked. Even then the reaction was not sufficient to carry prices far enough down to prevent a showing of comfortable net gains for

The overshadowing feature of the situation is the gold movement. The steady outflow of the precious metal, which drained the country of its supply and carried the gold reserve below the \$100,000,000 mark, the apparent boundary of popular confidence, has ceased. The importations now grow heavier every day, and it is estimated that \$8,000,000 is on the way to this country, or has been purchased in foreign markets for shipment. Dispatches from London announced the withdrawal from the Bank of England of £930,000 for the United States. So far as the purchases and shipments can be definitely tained, they seem to be consigned as follows: To Lazard Freres, \$1.0ca,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., \$1,500,000; August Belm Co., \$500,000; L. von Hoffman & Co., \$250.